













The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of membership, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123 for 4s of 1907; 112 1/2 for 4 1/2s; sterling, \$4 1/4 for 80s; 103 for 3s; silver bars, 104 1/2.

In London, 48 7/16; consols, 100 15/16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 100 1/2; 4s, 103 1/2; 4 1/2s, 115.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 85 1/2 for 80s.

At San Francisco yesterday morning the whole stock market was inactive. A few sales of the Consols were made at previous prices, but at the close of each call a weaker feeling predominated. The outside stocks were dull and generally lower.

Riots are continually occurring in Bohemia between the Germans and Czechs.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador, has presented his letters of recall to the czar.

The Russian Imperial family have sailed for Copenhagen.

The trouble between the Knights of Labor and the Watash Railroad Company is still unsettled.

A prize fight of thirty-four rounds took place near Pittsburg yesterday morning.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., the renowned clergyman, is dead.

Fire at Dutch corners, Stanislaus county; loss, \$3,000.

Throughout Spain, Thursday, there were 2,500 new cases of cholera and 188 deaths from the disease.

The Ross-Hanlin-Lee boat race was postponed at Sheepshead Bay yesterday until Monday, owing to rough water.

Spanish troops have been landed on the Pelaez Islands.

During the past seven days 165 business failures occurred in the United States.

Senator Stanford and Governor Stoneman were visitors to the fair at Nevada City yesterday.

William Pryor was yesterday appointed Postmaster at Shasta.

The German bark Carolina Susannah has been wrecked on the coast of Georgia.

The body of ex-Senator Gwin, who died at New York Thursday, has been sent by express to California.

A police officer has been found guilty at San Jose of accepting a bribe.

Charles H. Bowers was shot and killed by a Chinaman at Bakersfield, Kern county, Thursday night.

Mrs. Schlenker shot and killed a man in Grant county, Oregon, who had insulted her.

Seven cholera deaths occurred in Toulon Thursday night.

The M. E. Conference is still in session at Stockton.

The inside pages of to-day's RECORD-UNION contain an unusual quantity of valuable and interesting reading matter.

## A CASE IN POINT.

Congress authorized the construction of a number of dams in the upper Mississippi.

The same authority, it follows, has the power to forbid obstructions being placed in a navigable stream, and mining sands unlawfully deposited in the rivers are obstructions. The Government may order them abated and forbid their renewal. But that is only incidental thought. The dams in the Mississippi cause the overflow of fifty miles square of land in the Leech River Reservation, occupied by the Chippewa Indians. The flooding destroys their rice fields, and causes a loss of 2,000 bushels annually. It also damages many sugar orchards, and deprives the Indians of their usual supply of fish. Now comes Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and appeals to the Federal Government for the Chippewas, that they shall be protected from these ills. "For four years," says the Bishop, "these Indians have sent appeal after appeal for redress. The Department of the Interior asked their agent to report the facts, and his statements were received with incredulity. Captain Blakely and the Rev. J. A. Gillfillan were appointed a commission to assess the damages and their report shared the same fate. The Government has offered the Indians less compensation than the value of the millions of feet of their pine used in the construction of the dams." Now this is a sad case; the Government should afford the Indians relief; either remove the dams or give the red men other lands, and save them from all loss and harm by reason of the change. We trust Bishop Whipple will succeed in his missionary effort to secure relief for the Chippewas. If he does, we shall need him, and a good many like him, out here. Californians are something better than Chippewas; their cry for relief is quite as loud; their cause a thousand-fold more pressing, and of its justice no one can doubt. Many thousands of them are exposed to a like menace with the Chippewas—only they do not ask the Government to solve their problem by measured damages. They simply ask the Washington authorities to interfere to the extent of preventing the destruction of a navigable river; to enjoin peremptorily the further building of sand and silt-dams in the Sacramento river; to stop the work of diverting the stream; and when that is done, to do something to restore the river to some semblance of its original self. We have not rice fields to be flooded nor sugar orchards to be damaged. But we have \$120,000,000 of assessed values to be depreciated; agricultural lands that are being covered up; cities and towns that are menaced; a broad commerce that is threatened; two of the finest harbors in the world endangered; a magnificent section of the State exposed to the danger of inundation and consequent great injury; a once magnificent river nearly destroyed; navigation actually suspended, and other ills, needless to detail, all due to the dams in the Government's river. Surely, our case is better and stronger than that of the Chippewas, and surely we need a good many Bishop Whipples to awaken the Government to a sense of the urgency of our plea, the piteousness of our plaint, and the justice of our demand.

## LONG LIVE THE BOSS.

The Bonnet-Buckley episode in San Francisco is a peculiar phase of bossism. Buckley is a boss, more politely, "a political manager" for a wing of the Democratic party. His skill in managing resides mainly in his control of an element ready to be controlled for considerations. These

may be political preferment, reward by appointment, promise and gift of employment, libations of whisky, general confraternal reciprocity between cliques of the element, and probably some grosser consideration. It is perfectly natural that the trading class in politics should seek for an agent, a medium through whom contracting parties may be brought together, or by whom they may seem to be kept apart. Such an agent is Buckley. He has, however, real organizing talent and managerial skill, and is endowed by nature with gifts in these directions above the common. It is not surprising therefore, that a man who is skillful as a boss and possesses great influence (largely because he has the reputation of possessing it), should be appealed to to go outside political lines and do a friendly turn for money in the realm of the law. For a consideration Buckley induced certain parties to give their place on the calendar of the Supreme Court to the case of his client, and thereby a speedier hearing was had. So far as the transaction itself is concerned it apparently was legal enough, and no harm is charged as resulting. It was simply, says Mr. Boss Buckley, an arrangement among litigants, by which one having preference for the ear of the Court yielded to another his right to be heard first. But, supposing it to be ever so innocent an affair, yet as indicating a new departure and broad possibilities for bossism, it is an alarming circumstance. If the political boss may do these things he may do much more of a similar character, and that corruption will creep in as a result admits of no doubt. The party who employs the ward boss hereafter to adjust Court calendars will do so because he believes the managing capacity of the boss to be superior to that of the officers of the Court—the attorneys in the case. With this new confession of his importance, the boss will, of course, take on new airs. We may reasonably expect him to enter the realm of the Church, certainly the fields of commerce and trade, and assume the direction of society. Everywhere he already largely controls in educational departments, dividing influence at times with book-publishers—a species of bosses. At the back and call of the boss, teachers come and go; elected officers of the people consult him in preference to their constituents. He is the arbiter of destinies in civil official ranks; the dictator of our actions in the economy of municipal administration; the one sufficient referee in matters of State policy, and now he is to determine in what manner we shall approach the throne of the law. Great is the political king, and the boss is his name. He is omnipresent, and holds sway in village as well as city, at cross-roads as well as in town. He ought to be crushed out, blotted out and set down upon; but bless our souls, he will not; he is the people are content to sit under his rule, submit to his dictation, accept his make of platform and the fashioning of official at his hands. The people know what is best for them. We repeat, long live the boss.

## REFORM WITHOUT EXPOSURE.

The Bishop of St. David's sent a letter to a recent meeting in London, protesting against the method of the expose adopted by the Pall Mall Gazette. He pronounces it the greatest offense against public decency and morality ever committed in even a nominally Christian country. But other clergymen of equal standing and intelligence indorse the action of the Gazette and commend its courage and its methods. The subject is just now one of profound interest in England. To just what extent such publications are justifiable is unsettled in the ethics of public decency, if we are to judge by the division of sentiment in England. If the ends are ever to justify the means, it would seem that the case of the Gazette is a defensible one. How are great reforms to be worked and great evils combated when public opinion is an essential aid, if the facts are to be kept secret? It will be conceded that the amendment to the Crimes Act could never have been secured without just such an exposure as that recently made in England, and there is no one who will now deny the righteousness of that enactment. The arbiter in this debate is to be the voice of public opinion. It has thus far unqualifiedly approved the method of the expose, and that this is true is testified to by the action of Parliament. We have said before this, that we do not believe the publications made by the London journal will poison the social atmosphere, or lead any one into evil ways. There is no proof that they have done so as yet. On the contrary, the effect thus far apparent has been to quicken the moral sense, to decrease the most infamous of crimes, and to throw about female virtue additional safeguards. The results therefore may be said to have justified the means employed. True, the matter treats of crime that in recital is repulsive to every modest mind, and shocks every worthy manly and womanly sentiment. But when this is admitted, it is necessary to go further and show that it tends to degrade the moral sense, to increase evil practices and augment crime. If the result is the reverse of this, how can those who hold with the Bishop of St. David's reasonably object to the agency employed? The conservatism that fears to drag the skeleton from the closet really fosters the vice. There is, and can be, no patent method of reform. It is usually the result of moral convulsion. The knife must be applied to remove moral cancers, for they are rarely rotted away by moral suns. The radical reformer at the outset generally invites the opposition of the public, but as only that is reform that is right, it invariably results that in time the radical has his reward. Reform is always born of corruption, and publicity is the only possible field for its activity or its success. If the tendency of the times is, as Dr. Holland so stoutly maintained, toward reform, then those methods that the public sense approves are commendable. The English expose has its type in our own country, and the chief difference is in the volume of the recital and magnitude of the crime; the morality and decency are precisely the same. For instance, nothing viler is treated of in the London expose than has been openly printed in the California press in the case of the purchase of female children by Chinese for immoral purposes. Yet no one has even suggested that it was repre-

hensible on the part of the California press to tell the plain truth regarding that infamy. In fact, in the whole narrative of the Gazette there is nothing so awfully shocking as the traffic of the Chinese in white female children. It would be profoundly interesting if those who object to the exposure of indecency and crime, liberalism and the traffic in female slaves, would present for public consideration the plans they would substitute for working reforms. Until they do so, their shocked modesty should not much concern us. When they elaborate such plans it will be time enough for the press to refrain from topics which no paper of standing likes to debate. In the meantime great social dangers must be discussed with such boldness as will carry conviction.

## THE STATE FAIR.

The success of the State Fair about to open in this city is no longer a matter of speculation. So far, at least, as exhibits are concerned, it is not involved in any manner of doubt, nor is there any sort of doubt entertained of the beneficial relation it will hold to the people, for they will be enabled to examine in groups the exhibits of the products of many more of our counties than have before presented examples of production at a State exposition. In the matter of industries and of mechanical appliances, inventions, agricultural tools and devices, and specimens of fine handwork, there are to date more entries than at any previous exhibition under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. As to stock, the assurance is a certainty that the exhibits will be larger, more varied and of greater benefit than in any preceding year. With a speed programme of special promise, there can therefore be no question of the entire success of the coming fair as an exhibition. That it will be financially successful, despite the dull season, would seem to be quite as well assured.

In the death of William M. Gwin one of the first of California Senators, and one of the builders of the Constitution of California, has passed away. He was a man whose early career was one of great brilliancy, and in the prime of his political life he was a man with a national reputation, with influence in political life scarcely second to any, and as such he made and left his indelible impress upon our public affairs. California owed much to Senator Gwin, for to his energy was due much of the favor it early received at the hands of the Federal Government. But, while he was a great organizer, a man of great brain, a devoted student of political history, a courageous and able representative of the people during long years of service in high station, and while his Congressional career was very extended and made him one of the most prominent figures in the political field of the United States during periods of greatest moment, yet his later course was such as to shadow the record of a life of great activity and broad service to his country. At the outbreak of the war he took sides with the Confederate States and against the nation that had so often honored and exalted him. During the civil war he attached himself to the fortunes of Maximilian, in Mexico, and thus still more estranged himself from his country. With the close of Maximilian's reign, Dr. Gwin returned to the United States, but did not again assume a position of political prominence. He was unquestionably a man of the higher order of intellect; naturally endowed with statesmanlike qualities, and gifted with the abilities that distinguish the successful legislator. He was a hot partisan, putting party indeed, too much to the front, and drawing as sharp fire from his enemies as he did warm manifestations of devotion from his political associates. He may be justly termed the pioneer political leader of the coast—one of the founders and one of the builders of the State of California.

Of course the fruit importers of New York laugh at the idea of cholera germs being brought over in raisins. What cares trade for the lives of men so long as it can turn a penny. If raisins can convey germs why not the pulpy body of the raisin? If the germ will live and develop in the seams of the ship, why not in the folds of the skin of the raisin? The raisin is picked in the cholera district, handled over and over again by those exposed hourly to the disease—many of them die of the plague—the raisin is cured in the houses of the peasantry in the cholera districts; the trays are hung in all the rooms and every inch of space is utilized in the house for the purpose. This is done in houses where men and women have sickened and died of cholera, and yet we are told by the traders that there is no danger in importing the Valencia or Malaga raisins.

The San Francisco Chronicle blossoms out with an expose, which prima facie establishes the fact that great numbers of return certificates are sold to Chinese, and that a regular traffic in these passes goes on. It is charged that a ring conducts the business, and that it has been extremely profitable to it. It could not be carried on without the connivance or neglect of customs officials. The heads of the two chief departments enter denials of all knowledge of the traffic. But the proofs adduced that these certificates have been taken to China and peddled out are so strong that an official investigation must follow. It may not do much good now—the Restriction Act is so badly battered that it has little vitality in it—but still the guilty should be discovered and punished to the full extent of the law.

The Salvation Army proposes to "assist" 5,000 rescued fallen women to come to this country and to Canada. Here arises a question. Under the law, women of the town are of the class that are prohibited from landing in America. "But," says General Booth, "these are reformed. The spirit of the Almighty dwells with them, and they have been snatched from the burning." We are not disposed to quarrel with General Booth as to conversion or its lasting qualities, but "just the same," we think Americans will prefer that the army of 5,000 be retained in England.

Says the New York Sun: "The Democrats didn't vote for Cleveland on account of his civil service notions, but because he was the candidate of the Chicago Convention." Yes, that is a very just and accurate statement. But it would have been more

creditable to the Democrats if the statement of the Sun could be denied.

It is gratifying to note in these hard times that at least the balance of trade with foreign countries is largely in our favor. The excess of exports over imports during the year ending July 31st was not less than \$161,989,214, between thirteen and fourteen millions a month.

## CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

We fear that our folks who advocate Government ownership of railroads upon condition that laborers shall be employed at eight hours and \$3 a day, and passengers be carried from San Francisco to New York for seventy-five cents, are too heavily handicapping their benevolent scheme. There ought to be a margin between walking and riding. To walk from here to New York, and walking is as easy as lying, would consume six months' time, a deal of shoe leather and the means of day, or five hundred and forty meals.—(S. F. Alta.)

HENRY GEORGE is writing a book against the tariff. He would write a book against the mother that borm him. He is a "kicker" on general principles.—(Hartford Post.)

Invention and the constitution of the United States in Ohio is getting to be somewhat volcanic.—(Cincinnati Times-Star.)

We do not propose to have the party (Democratic) run in the interest of any half dozen men, to the end that they may get office to the exclusion of others, or to keep any in position where they can influence railroad or other contracts, and thus fill their purses.—(Columbia Sun.)

THE tide has turned at last. A Canadian bank officer has defaulted and escaped to New York. It is true that anything in the shape of real respectability in this direction is one of the questions that Canada has not yet got back officers enough to offset the emigration from this country. But it is something to have it demonstrated that the United States can be a land of refuge for the weary defaulter, and that the Dominion has no monopoly of that lucrative business.—(New York Tribune.)

It is an interesting coincidence that President Cleveland left camp and adjourned to hotel the very day that the New York World says the party ran out of whisky.—(Philadelphia Press.)

MR. SUMNER is evidently a Republican who believes that an era of national peace can be preceded by an era of justice.—(Boston Journal.)

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Russia Under the Tsars," is the title of "Stepniak's" latest volume. The writings of this remarkable man, so widely known as the editor of *Zemlia i Volia* (Land and Liberty), have attracted universal attention, not alone for the intense interest the subjects of human liberty and political toleration in Russia possess, but because of the vividness of the author's narrative, the reality of his own life, and the vigor of his political expressions. The objection may well be taken to the title given the present volume, that it does not reflect the subject-matter of the text. One would conclude from the title that it is broadly historical, but in truth it is a hot protest against modern Russian political methods and administration, and has no historical respect whatever, beyond such as is incidental and quite unavoidable. The condition of the Russian subject as regards his civil rights is clearly defined by the writer, but not in connected form. Indeed, the chapters stand apart very much as if they had originally been prepared as distinct essays. They lack that continuity of purpose which we had reason to expect from the author. The chapters devoted to what may be called past history are nine in number, but are by no means expository of Russia under the regime of the Czar; they relate to conditions with little or no background of the past by way of contrast, but the reader turns from them disappointed to the more interestingly marked chapters concerning political and military trials, and the judgments and executions resulting. These chapters are thrillingly dramatic, and fortified by authoritative citations. They are no more tragic, however, than those descriptive of the inhuman methods resorted to by the public prosecutors to extort confessions from political prisoners. We could wish that Stepniak was as faithful a historian as he is a clear and sound reasoner from events to certainty of conclusion, as he is a brilliant narrator of melodramatic episodes in the history of the Russian people, and that he would relate the horrors of absolute despotism. He understands to a nicety how to appeal to the sympathies of the understanders, but vaguely how to reach the cool reason. He knows only certain abuses in Russia exist, but unfortunately, with all his brilliancy and experience, he fails to convey to his readers the whole of the picture. One rises from the perusal of this remarkable record of civil oppression and political wrong with the feeling of no having been given the whole of the picture. One is left with the conviction that Stepniak could have made it clear. But he prefers to deal with the sensational and the present, and probably for a purpose which more philosophical dissertations would defeat. We do not get very near the causes of the ills of civilization and political life in Russia by aid of this book, but we do get a series of remarkably stirring chapters, on a variety of subjects, in some of which the author is squarely at issue with colder history, while in others, as those on military tribunals, or despotism, and on the press, and the press under Alexander II, there is conveyed valuable information, and a deal of very clear thinking is manifested. The volumes relate to conditions with little or no background of the past by way of contrast, but the reader turns from them disappointed to the more interestingly marked chapters concerning political and military trials, and the judgments and executions resulting. These chapters are thrillingly dramatic, and fortified by authoritative citations. They are no more tragic, however, than those descriptive of the inhuman methods resorted to by the public prosecutors to extort confessions from political prisoners. 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**SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE**  
Board of Supervisors for 75 Cords of Low  
wood, Upland, Second-growth White Oak Wood,  
60 Cords of Four-foot, Upland, Second-growth  
White Oak Wood, and 60 Cords of Upland, Second-  
growth Bids to be opened on **TUESDAY,**  
September 28, at 2 P.M.

**B. U. STEINMAN,**  
Chairman, Forest Committee.

**SACRAMENTO, September 1, 1955. 83-12**

**CRONKITE & JONES,**  
1015 K NINTH STREET BETWEEN J AND  
K. General Blacksmithing and Wagon-  
making. Lumber and Spring Wagons in stock  
and made to order and for sale at prices as low  
as an inferior Eastern vehicle. Also, for sale  
very cheap, a good top buggy and Knobby-ro-  
ver. Also, a good Roadster, bedrock, and  
Give us a call. **Beating up bedrock, al-pita**







